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Cleveland, Cincinnati,  
Chicago & St. Louis.WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE  
—TO—  
CHICAGO.

\$8 ROUND TRIP \$8

World's Fair tickets have been received and will be placed on sale Tuesday, April 25. All four train lines stop to receive and deliver passengers at Midway Plaisance, Hyde Park, Thirty-ninth street, Twenty-second street and the new passenger station of the Illinois Central at 7th street, only a short distance from the Auditorium.  
Trains enter Chicago on elevated tracks, passing directly through the World's Fair grounds, giving full view of grounds and buildings.  
World's Fair tickets are good going and returning on any train until November 5, and do not require stamping for return passage.  
Tickets will be on sale at No. 1 East Washington street, 35 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station.  
H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

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Tickets good returning until Nov. 5.  
DINING AND PARLOR CARS ON DAY TRAINS.  
PULLMAN SLEEPERS ON NIGHT TRAINS.  
Trains leave for Chicago at 11:35 a. m. and 12:50 midnight.  
Morning Accommodation 5:20 p. m.  
Arrive from Chicago at 3:30 a. m. and 4:20 p. m.  
Morning Accommodation arrives at 10:40 a. m.  
Ticket offices, 26 South Illinois street,  
Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

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THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION, of which this paper is a member, has a standing offer of a gold medal, valued at \$50, to be awarded to any one who invents any mechanical device whereby the process of producing newspapers is cheapened, or that will be in any way a benefit to publishers.

For further particulars address the Secretary at the office, 206 POTTER BUILDING, New York.

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Generally fair; slightly warmer; westerly winds.

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Our sale of 1,000 Men's and Youths' \$10, \$12 and \$14 Suits—your choice of twenty different patterns, strictly all wool—at \$7.99—goes right on. Here are some of the patterns. You have choice of square and round cut Sacks and Cutaway Frocks:

Fine Cassimeres, ecru shade, handsomely made up;  
Plaid Cassimeres, with nobby Scotch effects;  
Handsome Drab Cassimeres, "invisible plaids";  
Pin-check Cassimeres, in tans, browns, etc.;  
Choice Homespun in several different shades;  
Old, reliable Harris Cassimeres, in hair-line effects;  
Smooth-faced Cassimeres, in several different patterns;  
Choice Scotch, Grey and Black Plaids;  
Grey Diagonal Cassimeres that are very stylish.  
Fancy Cassimeres in blue and brown effects, etc., etc.

## THE WHITE

## BLAINE EULOGIZED BY FRYE

Eloquent Tribute to the Deceased Statesman by the Senator from Maine.

His Effort to Induce the "Plumed Knight" to Permit His Name to Be Used as a Candidate for the Presidential Nomination.

BOSTON, May 2.—Music Hall was comfortably filled to-night upon the occasion of the eulogy on the late James G. Blaine, which was delivered by Hon. William F. Frye, United States Senator from Maine, and the meeting was under the auspices of the city. Mr. Frye reviewed in detail the life and achievements of the great statesman. Of the late Republican convention, the speaker said:

"Mr. Blaine's name was presented to the convention, whether with his assent or not is not for me to say; I do not know. I do know that a month before the convention on a Sunday afternoon, I spent a pleasant and agreeable two hours at his bedside. They were hours which I now recall with delight; his mind had its full vigor; his eye was undimmed; his talk delightful. I told him that he was to be a listener for a while, and allow me to be the talker; that I had come as an envoy from the people; that I was profoundly satisfied of two things: first, that he could be nominated by acclamation in the approaching convention, secondly, that he could be elected. I told him that then he could withdraw his letter of Feb. 6 honorably; that a month later he could not; that I thought it would be a great honor to have through all these years were entitled to take advantage of this splendid opportunity and realize their hopes."

"He replied that he had seen the subject probably more consideration than any or all of his friends; that he knew himself and his physical condition better than they; that any participation on his part in a political campaign would kill him before the contest was over; that if, as I suggested, he should remain himself, his excitement, his mental and physical exhaustion, his inability to be present on account of the illness of his wife, and expressed great regret."

Lemuel E. Wells, of Wellington, Conn., president of the Yale Union, introduced President Dwight as the presiding officer of the evening. The President announced the question under discussion to be:

Resolved, That the time has now come when the policy of protection should be abandoned by the United States.

Yale had the affirmative and Harvard the negative. The judges, President Brown, of Columbia; President M. E. Gates, of Amherst, and Prof. R. M. Smith, of Columbia, retired at the conclusion of the debate, and after a half hour's wait returned. They announced that they had decided in favor of the negative—in favor of Harvard.

FAILURE OF THE TISSUE TRUST.

Receiver Appointed for the United Paper Company, of New Jersey.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The sheriff to-day took charge of the office of the United Paper Company under an attachment for \$45 in favor of Gustav Rapp, and Frederick K. Day has been appointed receiver of the company in New Jersey by Chancellor McGill. The United Paper Company is known as the Tissue Trust. It was incorporated under New Jersey laws last August, with a capital stock of \$3,000,000. It was formed to control the manufacture of tissue paper. Bradstreet's report that it took in ten months to get its affairs in order, as follows: The National Paper Manufacturing Company, of Paterson and Bloomfield, N. J.; Ohio Valley Paper Company, of Middletown, O.; Oswego River paper mill, of Phoenix, N. Y.; J. C. Kenyon, of Baldwinville, N. Y.; A. J. Smart, of Averill Park, N. Y.; mills at Seneca Falls, Syracuse, Greenburgh and Fayetteville, N. Y. These mills, as said, were purchased with stock in the United Paper Company. They also operated several other mills. In May, 1892, they had possession of the Ivanhoe mill, at Paterson, N. J. The trouble of the company is ascribed to the lack of working capital. It had a large number of mills to keep running, which required a great deal of ready money.

Clothing Dealers Assign.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Adolph H. King, Isidor Cohn and Isidor Ball, composing the firm of A. H. King & Co., Cohn, Ball & Co., the Pittsburgh Clothing Company, retail clothing dealers, with several stores in this city and one in Pittsburgh, have assigned to Leopold Wolff without preference. The backward spring and the subsequent dilatoriness of New York and Pittsburgh men in paying new spring debts is given as the cause of the failure. Blumenfeld & Hirsch, their attorneys, said this afternoon that the cause of failure was accumulation of stock consequent upon bad weather. They said that the firms have stock worth \$200,000, and that the amount of liabilities would not exceed \$300,000. The nominal assets are that much. The creditors are the wholesale clothiers of New York and a few banks. The banks are owed \$75,000, which is mostly secured.

Erastus Wiman Confesses Judgment.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Judgment was entered in the Richmond county clerk's office yesterday against Erastus Wiman in favor of Orrin S. Wood for \$10,000. Mr. Wiman confessed judgment in favor of Mr. Wood for the market value of some first mortgage bonds of the Northwestern Telegraph Company, which he had borrowed from Mr. Wood. Erastus Wiman's financial complications will probably be straightened out to the satisfaction of his creditors very soon.

Ten-Mile Ride for 4 Cents.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—The big street-car consolidation in this city went into effect yesterday. Under the new arrangement electric cars are run through from the eastern limits of the city to Brooklyn, the southern suburbs recently annexed to the city, a distance of ten miles, without transfer. Trains are run on three-minute time on the Euclid-avenue branch, and five minutes on the other lines. The fare for the entire trip from the east end to Brooklyn is 4 cents. The 4 cent fare has been adopted by all lines in the city with two exceptions.

Art Glass—Eastman, Seidel &amp; Lee.

## PRETTY ROW OVER A PIANO

Theodore Thomas and Herr Paderewski Cause Trouble at the World's Fair.

Director General Davis Hauled Over the Coals by the National Commission for Permitting Use of a Tabooed Instrument.

Fifteen Thousand Tickets Sold at the Exposition Grounds Yesterday.

Over 600,000 Persons Admitted on the Opening Day—An Army of Workmen Putting the Buildings and Exhibits in Order.

## SQUABBLE OVER A PIANO.

Clash of World's Fair Authorities That Doesn't Worry Thomas and Paderewski.

CHICAGO, May 2.—There appears to be a decided clash of authority between the national commissioners at the world's fair and the council of administration. The vexing piano question is the bone of contention and each of the above mentioned official bodies claim to have the jurisdiction in the matter and each officer appears to be determined that they shall withdraw. So far the council of administration seems to have the best of the wrangle. It is in favor of allowing Director of Music Theodore Thomas and Herr Paderewski to use a piano made by a nonexhibitor. To-day at a concert given in the Music Hall at the fair grounds, such a piano was used against orders emanating from the commission and with the consent of the council of administration.

The question came up at the regular meeting of the national commission to-day. Commissioner Burton announced that notwithstanding the commission had ordered Director-general Davis to cause all pianos made by nonexhibitors to be removed from all the public buildings, there was still such an instrument in the Music Hall. He further understood that the objectionable piano was to be used at a concert in a few hours. A committee was at once sent for Director-general Davis to ascertain what he had decided upon. He replied that upon receipt of the instructions he had ordered the director of works to remove the objectionable piano. He had taken it for granted that the director of works had obeyed him. He had been so busy that he had not had time to see the director of works in person as to what had been done. A Director-general to the fact that the objectionable piano was still in the Music Hall, Colonel Davis replied that if it was there he did not know it.

President Palmer, of the commission, then read a communication from Ferd W. Peck, acting president of the World's Columbian Exposition, in which that gentleman said, as a difference had arisen regarding the conduct of the matter of music, he had called a meeting of the joint board of reference and counsel for April 30, in response to this call the board had adopted a resolution to the effect that the matter of difference between the local directory and the national commission be referred to the council of administration.

Meantime the council of administration completed its investigation and sent its report. It said, in effect, that the council had thoroughly investigated the piano question, and it had concluded the special committee report adopted by the national commission last Friday, by which nonexhibitor pianos were excluded, should not be the law in the situation. If nonexhibitor pianos were excluded it would be a violation of the program in a large degree. It further declared the carrying out of such an order would not be the situation of the piano which was made by exhibitors or the fair. In conclusion, it said the council of administration would formulate rules to govern the matter.

This report was not kindly received by a large number of the exhibitors. A heated and, at times, acrimonious discussion, lasting for an hour or more, followed. As a result of the discussion, the council of administration had no jurisdiction in the piano question, as it had never been referred to that body.

While the commission and council of administration were wrangling over the problem, the first concert given at the fair began and was concluded. Director of Music Theodore Thomas and Herr Paderewski were both present. The piano which was made by exhibitors was used. The piano exhibitors were greatly exasperated over the matter, and while none of them will withdraw, they are determined to resist anything but a permanent terms regarding the turn matters have taken. They are awaiting the outcome of to-morrow's meeting of the national commission with great anxiety.

President Potter Palmer, of the World's Columbian Exposition, gave a banquet at the Auditorium Hotel to-night in honor of the Duke of Devonshire. All the distinguished guests such as the Duke are accustomed to having in his native country, and the menu card as printed in Spanish was read to end. The usual number of toasts were made, and the discoverer of America and his descendants were specially honored. The Duke responded with a speech which evoked much applause, and then the assembly drank "Spain and America," the "World's Fair," and sundry other things. Among the guests were George H. Davis, President Higinbotham, President Palmer and Governor Altgeld.

The Duke started out this morning to see Chicago, and the first thing he did was to call upon Mayor Harrison at the latter's office. The Duke and party then called on Governor Altgeld at the Palmer House, and after paying their respects to the chief executive of the State withdrew.

## AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Fifteen Thousand Tickets Sold Yesterday—Over Half a Million People Present Monday.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Ticket sellers and takers at the World's Columbian Exposition had an easy time of it to-day. The paid admissions to the grounds were 15,000. In the park there were about one hundred thousand people. Yesterday the number of persons in the park, according to a published statement, was 630,000. Two hundred and seventy thousand tickets were sold at the grounds; 125,000 had been sold in advance; there were 125,000 stockholders' tickets outstanding, and 100,000 free tickets, far the greater number of these being held by exhibitors and employees, had been given out. These figures make a total of 630,000. From official sources it is learned the attendance was over half a million.

There was considerable falling off in hotel arrivals to-day and the names of nobles were not as conspicuous on the registers as on the day previous. Notwithstanding the leading hotels are all full, very few of the visitors have left. Hotel men do not expect a steady influx of world's fair visitors before June.

So far as the work of building the fair is concerned, yesterday was simply a brief breathing spell. Early this morning an army of workmen took up the tangled ends where they were left Saturday and department chiefs resumed their operation of hastening that delectable day when the exposition will be complete. The employees who were awoken through the passing wind this morning were made a very respectable attendance indeed for most shows. Inside the ground they scattered everywhere, from the banks of the

lagoon to the huge roof of the Manufacture Building. To the south of machinery hall the fair grounds, notably, have undergone a remarkable change. The former rows of mud and mountains of muck, now supplanted by plank walks leading to the less important buildings which dot that portion of the grounds, and which are now nearly filled with interesting exhibits.

To-day thousands of teams were again pressed into service for bringing in exhibits. Locomotives puffed and steamed with clanging bells as they hauled in carload after carload of wonders of art and science and nature from all parts of the earth. Laborers of all nations were at hand and resumed the work of hammering and unpacking, while artists of every variety superintended the labor of placing the attractions in pleasing positions, and visitors who are now admitted to all parts of the grounds stood about and watched the proceedings with apparent interest. Half a hundred men took hold of the grand stand where President Cleveland presided. The button set the electric thrill of life through the enterprise, and soon had the stand pulled to pieces and carted away. The building in the half-finished state near the beautiful basin to the east of the Administration Building continued to play throughout the day, while the carpenters kept time to the music as they hammered away to complete it. The graceful launches carried passengers up and down the lagoon among the islands, the sea gulls flapped their wings and called and scolded about, and the ducks and swans came in and fro, and so passed the second day of the Columbian exposition. The officials and employees of the fair who make their headquarters in the Administration Building were not so active as those at the structures where exhibits are being placed. The excitement and bustle of the last week, when they were making ready for yesterday's historic event, seemed to have tired them out.

In order to eradicate a false impression the fair officials have issued another circular to the public that drinking water and toilet rooms will be free to all visitors at an abundance of places throughout the grounds. The report that charges would be made for water, says the circular, probably arose from the fact that mineral water is sold at 1 cent a glass. There are also one thousand free toilet rooms. In addition to these are an equally large number of lavatories and toilet rooms of a costly and handsome character for the use of which 5 cents is charged.

## Naval Officers Will View the Fair.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Admiral Gherardi and about ninety foreign and United States naval officers will leave the Grand Central Station at 8:15 A. M. on Thursday, for a visit to the world's fair. President Dewey, of the New York Central, said yesterday that he had made arrangements with Lieutenant Fremont, representing Admiral Gherardi, to convey the party to Buffalo on a special train. At Buffalo the party will remain for a day in order to see Niagara Falls. They will then start for Chicago on a train furnished by President Lodge.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Mayor Harrison to-night laid before the City Council a telegram from Rear Admiral Hancock Gherardi, commanding the Columbian review fleet, stating that the foreign officers will visit Chicago May 6, in a special train, and asking the Mayor to entertain them in the city. The executive committee suggested to the Council that Admiral Gherardi's wish be fully carried out, and the matter was referred to the finance committee, with power to act.

## NOTORIOUS HORSE THEIF.

Kentucky Officers Run Down John Collins, Who Has Been Doing a Big Business.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DECATUR, Ill., May 2.—Officers from Kentucky left to-night for Williamsport, taking with them the notorious John Collins, alias "J. B. Clark," who is said to have stolen no less than twenty-five horses from Kentucky farmers in the past four years, selling them at St. Louis, Terre Haute and other points. He has been identified, and has located several stolen animals. He was run down by Jockey Duncan, of Decatur, who had a horse and buggy stolen by Collins. The Kentucky officers have learned that Collins has been in the penitentiary, and they say there are cases of stolen horses in the hands of the penitentiary for the remainder of his life.

## GRAY AT HIS POST.

Banquet Given the Minister Last Night by American Residents of the City of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, May 2.—Isaac Pusey Gray, the United States minister to Mexico, arrived here to-day. A banquet in honor of Mr. Gray was given by the principal American residents this evening. Ex-Minister Ryan presided.

## HIGHEST SINCE 1881.

Mississippi River Out of Its Banks at St. Paul—The Minnesota and Rum on a Tear.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ST. PAUL, May 2.—At 8 o'clock this evening the Mississippi passed the danger line, and all that portion of the West Side east of State street was under water from three to five feet. The register was fourteen feet three inches, and the water was creeping upward. This is the highest stage of water here since May, 1881, and at nightfall a tremendous rainstorm was raging. The Minnesota and Rum rivers are out of their banks and pouring millions of gallons of water into the Mississippi. Over an hour. All of the residents of the Bohemian flats have been forced to take to boats or to the hills, and nearly a hundred families in the east end of the Sixth ward have been forced to move to-day. The saw mills in the levee were obliged to shut down this afternoon, and the water has now backed up to the doors of the stove works. The baseball park, at State and Isabel streets, is under six feet of water. If another raise of a foot occurs every manufacturing establishment of the West Side will have to shut down, and all families living on the flats will have to move to the hills southward. Reports from both the Mississippi and Missouri rivers are not reassuring at 7 o'clock this evening. The Minnesota was out of its banks at Hankow, and the water was high and the high-water mark of thirteen years ago.

## Five Men Drowned.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 2.—Allen Brown, Robinson Caruth, Joseph Scott, Sandy Cooksey and Allen Booth, employed by the government contractor in the quarry near Searcy in breaking stone for riprapping purposes, were drowned in Little River this afternoon. They were returning from dinner in a small boat. The water was high and swift, forcing them against a large log loaded with rock. The skiff overturned and the five men were drowned.

## Floods in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Dispatches report floods all over southern and central Ohio. The Scioto river, at Chillicothe, has out of every wagon exit from the city except one leading west. Below Chillicothe the great valley is one big lake. The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Norfolk & Western railways have their tracks partially submerged. It is still raining rapidly. The damage to the Ohio canal will be great.

## Stationary at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—For the present, at least, further damage from high water seems to be past. The river, this afternoon, became stationary at a height of 51 feet—within 4 feet of last May's highest mark, and, at 9 o'clock this evening, is still stationary.

## SPAIN WORRIED BY REBELS

Troops and Gunboats Sent to Quell the Insurrection in the Island of Cuba.

Three or Four Thousand Revolutionists Said to Be in the Field and Reinforcements Coming from Jamaica and San Domingo.

Lawyer Carter Complimented for His Speech Before the Behring Sea Court.

Effort to Prevent Mrs. J. Ellen Foster Speaking Before the British Women's Temperance Association—An English Tragedy.

## REVOLT OF CUBANS.

A City Captured by the Insurrectionists—Aid from San Domingo and Florida.

KEY WEST, May 2.—There is no longer doubt that Cuba is in the throes of revolution. The schooner Lillie has arrived here from Cuba, and reports the Cuban flag is floating over a fortress. The revolutionists number 1,100 and are in possession of a city. A schooner arrived from San Domingo on April 1 with men and ammunition for the revolutionist army. Expeditions are being fitted out in Jamaica and San Domingo under direction of General Quesada for the southern provinces. General Rulof is here and it is believed he will direct expeditions from Florida ports for the northern provinces. Cubans here are enthusiastic over the news and it is believed many of them are anxiously waiting an opportunity to get to the island. Spanish papers endeavor to suppress the magnitude of the revolution. One Havana paper admits that fifteen hundred men are in the revolutionary army in the province of Vuelta Abajo, and two thousand in the Santiago province. A council of war was called by the Captain-general yesterday. Manifestos were issued promising a pardon to all who will lay down their arms within a few weeks. The Spanish troops are moving actively enough to indicate that the Spanish government believes that strong measures will be necessary to suppress the uprising. The federal officials here are using every precaution to prevent any expedition leaving here. The cutter McLane is the only government vessel here at present.

About fifty refugees from Havana arrived on Saturday. Many others will come. Havana is closely guarded and gunboats have been dispatched to the coast to prevent aid from outside. Farm laborers in Cuba are all idle. The tobacco and sugar crops are deserted. Thousands are probably ready for adventure.

## Spain Will Assist if Necessary.

MADRID, May 2.—A deputation of Cuban Senators and Deputies, including several autonomists, waited upon Senor Maura, Minister of the Colonies, to-day, to protest against the Cuban revolt. The Minister replied, assured them that the government would not hesitate to make any sacrifice to maintain Spanish rule in Cuba, but that unless the situation became worse he considered the colonial army strong enough to conquer the rebels. Reinforcements, however, were in readiness to depart on the first information from the Captain-general of Cuba that their assistance was desired. Madrid newspapers issue urgent measures to put down the revolt, and declare that the national sentiment demands that the last remnants of the Spanish colonial empire in America must be kept at any cost.

The latest official dispatches dwell on the fact that the insurgents have so far failed to find recruits among the population, but are still confined to their original numbers. The dispatches, however, also contain unfavorable news that the rebels are advancing into Sabana, a territory which is full of plantations, and it is feared that these will either be destroyed or used as a lever to obtain material resources by demanding large sums as a price of sparing them. The Governor-general has organized flying cavalry columns for rapid operations, and has ordered the risk a decisive engagement and are facing towards Sierra Morena and Jibara, which were former haunts of the insurgent leadership. The Spanish government is also sending four battalions of chasseurs in Puerto Rico, two battalions in the Canary Islands and a regiment in Spain, all held in readiness to proceed to Cuba.

## A New York Cuban's View of the Situation.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Benjamin Guerra, the secretary of the United Cuban Societies, in this city, said to-day that he supposed Saratoga, the present leader of the Cuban insurgents, according to a cable message received here, who was expected to surrender the command to a well-known Cuban general, had been compelled to show his hand sooner than he anticipated, by reason of his plans becoming known to the Spanish authorities. Mr. Guerra thought that he had a large and well-armed force. The departure of the Spanish men-of-war from this port to-day indicated, he felt sure, that they had been ordered to Cuba on account of the revolution. Spain maintains a standing army of about 25,000 men in Cuba, according to Mr. Guerra's figures, while the present force, opposed to them is said to be no larger than four thousand. The secretary thinks that with ten thousand men well acquainted with the country the Spanish force would be hard pressed.

## In Pursuit of the Rebels.

HAVANA, May 2.—The latest news in regard to the insurrection is that the rebels are now between Puerto del Padre, a harbor on the northeast coast of Cuba and Manati. Seven columns of troops are in pursuit, the troops being supported by two Spanish ships of war off the coast. Up to date not a single man has been taken place between the government troops and the rebels. It is rumored that the rebels propose to surrender if they are guaranteed that their lives will be spared.

## BEHRING SEA CASE RESUMED.

Attorney Carter Argues in Favor of America's Right to Protect Seals.

PARIS, May 2.—The Behring sea tribunal of arbitration resumed its session to-day. Lord Harmer, the British arbitrator, who has been ill, being sufficiently recovered to be present. Mr. J. C. Carter, of counsel for the United States, maintained that the rights of the United States in Behring sea were absolute and unqualified. He argued over again that the government of the United States was justified in protecting its rights in those waters in time of peace as well as at any other time, and he claimed that the United States had a right to seize vessels caught in pelagic sealing. Assuming, argued Mr. Carter, that the rights of property of the United States were acknowledged, it is still the government of the United States to follow the vessels found engaged in pelagic sealing home in order to claim redress for trespass against a municipal law. This he contended would not only be ineffectual, but would not comport with the dignity of the United States. No nation ever designed to resort to a national force for the enforcement of its municipal law. The only method open for the proper enforcement of such laws was the method of force, and that was